The Blair County Whig.

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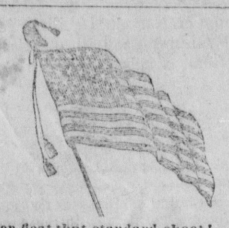
OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The time is approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high offices of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial tribunal. To the one is to be committed the executive power of your great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in deciding questions closely affecting your most sacred rights of persons and property.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel H Agnew and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward and Walter H. Lowrie. It is, therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time-honored, that you are addressed by the official representatives of each organization in behalf of their respective principles and candidates.

It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently occupied our minds with questions of State policy, local alike in their interest and their influence; but to-day the citizens of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were never more weighty with great consequences than those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our Constitution and Union, but the destiny of free government throughout the world.

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men that, while all the gentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different, and the principles avowed so radically hostile, that no man of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his choice.

The history of America before our civil war began is read and known of all men. In the years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent as a theatre whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested; and the men to whom was entrusted the great experiment in civilization fitly builded their infant States upon the principles of civil and religious liberty.

When the condition of colonial dependency ceased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and in the interest of human freedom declared their independence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to Quincy, says:—"I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and conditions of men on the face of the earth as it now is through all North America."

In this spirit and for this cause our fathers endured seven weary years of unequal warfare, and that their children to the third and fourth generations should understand the purpose of the great struggle in the calm peace which followed victory, they solemnly engraved it above the entrance to the sources of the fundamental law, declaring it to be, "To secure the blessings of liberty to the people and to their posterity."

The government of the United States, thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, contained an element of weakness and discord in the recognition of the legal existence of slavery. It was believed, however, that this evil would soon disappear, and Jefferson vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure a result earnestly desired by all good men. In the course of a few years it was confined nominally, as it had long really been, to the States lying south of the line of Mason and Dixon: and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope of its speedy and total disappearance.

This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820, the first great concession was demanded by the slave-holding interest at the hands of the national Legislature, and for the sake of harmony Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State. Then followed other and greater demands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance; and notwithstanding the wonderful prosperity which, like a benediction, attended the north, and the stagnation and decay which began to cover and cling like a curse to the lands tilled by enforced and unpaid labor, a party small in numbers but great in the intellectual powors of its leaders and devoted to the defence and propagandism of American slavery, by the free and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung obedience to its requirements from the unwilling hands of American statesmen.

What followed is a thrice told tale. The admission of new slave States; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico, the consequent accession of great territories in the southwest; the compromise legislation of 1850, including the fugitive slave law; the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful northern settlers; and the culminating efforts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery constitution, whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and painful descent, whereby the conservative, law abiding people of the north vainly endeavored to appease and even to satisfy the constant aggressions of their slaveholding brethren?

The political history of America for 40 years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for the merit of prompt and unquestioning obedience to their commands. The judicial branch of the government, entrusted with the construction of the Federal charter, and the consequent abrogation, when necessary, of all laws, State and national was composed of judges of their choice. The representatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their training. The conservative branch of the national Legislature was unquestionably under their control.

We had parted with many plain rights to satisfy them. We endured the utter denial of free speech, and even of unmolested travel in the southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal Law, which should have covered us as with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs, bred and fostered in slavery. We saw without complaint the north made a vast hunting-ground for fugitives from bondage. We accepted with meekness the constant taunts of our social and political inferiority. We permitted our representatives to be threatened with personal violence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a northern Senator, graced with all generous culture and bearing a commission of a free commonwealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge of death on the floor of the Senate, for words spoken for liberty in debate. Enduring all in patience, for the sake of peace and union we sat in quiet obedience to the law, unwilling but submissive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks, and of chivalric manners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr. Davis, and of honesty from Mr Floyd.

At last, in the year of grace 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes their choice of national rulers.

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men, to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot to the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consen, no law can be enacted, was pro-slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgment no law, if enacted, could avail, was pro-slavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions to slavery, that an embittered and malignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all the terrible evils following in the train of this cruel war, which has wasted our substance and placed our chief treasures beneath the seals of clay. The utter groundlessness of their complaints, and the want of even a decent pretext for their threatened crime against their country, was placed in full light before the world when Alexander H. Stephens spoke to the people of Georgia those memorable words, which history will always remember, sealing with the seal of lasting condemnation this wicked and causeless rebellion.

"What right has the North assailed? What interest of the south been invaded? What justice has been denied? or what claim founded on justice or right has been withheld? Can either of you today name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington of which the south has a right to complain? I challenge an answer."

While the ablest statesmen of the south was endeavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag, to destroy our government, and to afflict us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the Honorable George W. Woodward, then and now, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walking from the seat of judgement to the platform of a great meeting assembled in Independence Square, ground sacred to freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery, ripe for revolt and battle, these words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "Everywhere in the south the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that it would be indifferent to such scenes as have occured?—That they would stand idle and see measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation sooner or later, of their property in slaves. Such expectations if indulged are not Reasonable."

And these words of encouragement exaggerating the sources of strength of which they boasted most: "When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be."

And these sad words, sounding like an invitation to treason:

"The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as persons, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more southern States that it has already come."

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all his creatures which is called American slavery: "The Providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the begining and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."

The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judical sanction and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the northern people were heartily with them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the opening of that great historic drama whose shadows, after two weary years of sacrifice of treaure and of life, still darkens all our land, whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequence to the cause of American democracy and of Christian civilization itself as yet we very dimly comprehend.

For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly, and distinctly spoken, tendering sympthy encouragement invitation, consecration even, to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly reaffirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters: the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, official representtative, in his recent address to the people of the State, declaring "this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmenlike sagacity."

The faction in Pennsylvania, wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press, by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men, calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors, by denial of their rights of suffrage; and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavors to attain its purpose of assisting the armed traitors, who are striking deadly blows at the heart of the republic.

Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they support every measure which tends to weaken them. If the general government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the general government proposes to require black men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and favoring negro equality. If the general government proposes to require red men to render military servic, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any people whos skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors.

Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as indicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed reinforcements of our wasted armies, and the collection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and the inauguration of riot, rapine and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by paralyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies.—Their cardinal principle is to embarrass the Federal Administration in all its measures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the pending canvas would prolong the war. It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disaster which enshroud the rebel capital, and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of success of their northern allies.

On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosencrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, by the triumph of northern sympathizers with treason at the approaching elections.—Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspirit their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of taxation. One way only leads to a short war, and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly to weaken or embarrass these blessed peacemakers is comforting to the enemy, inducing them to refuse submission to the laws, and to continue to waste more of our treasure and murder others of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon those northern men who supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its arm for further blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of a long war, of other drafts and of more heavy taxes, as well as to the candidates who represent them the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed.

Our platform is brief and plain and comprehensive. We believe that the will of the people, lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; and no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the republic is to crush it by force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the national integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms, on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle age. They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable privilege of freemen.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to enforce.

For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admiral frankness with which the President counsels with the people; and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If therefore anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. To-day, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represnts the government of our fathers, our earnest and unconditional support.

These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriotic constituency. His great service to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, compelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candiate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the government, and for adherenee to the duty of declaring, not making, the law, which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the Presiding Judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property.

Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus distinctly presented involving the single question of loyalty to the government under which you live, and the triumph of whose arms alone can give you peace, and again open to you the avenues to that almost miraculous prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations.

It only remains for all good men to perfect the local organizations of the friends of the Union, to secure full discussion of the question in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity.

Thus we gather for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leadership we march forward with the faith and hope of Christian men, of the victory which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee,

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

A BRAVE MAN'S ANSWER.—Gen. Butler, stopping over night in New Hampshire on his way to the White Mountains, was now and then interrupted by copperheads. He said.

In two years we have seen three quarters of a million of men raised. Before the sentence was completed, one of the Pierce Democrats asked in a sneering air, "Where are they now?" "Some of them," replied Gen. Butler with his customary promptness, "lie sleeping, beneath the sod; and others are still fighting the battles of their country, while you remain here at home aiding the cause of traitors."

In another portion of his speech Gen. Butler said:

Will you volunteer?" a voice replied. "No" "You voted for Breckinridge," said a voice to Gen. Butler, alluding to the last Democratic National Convention. "Yes," said Butler," and if I were so cowardly as you, I might be tempted to deny it." He then went on to show to these New Hampshire partizans that one might very properly vote for a man under certain circumstances. When Judas Iscariot was a true follower of his master, he was no doubt a worthy example to be followed; but he was not aware that a man to preserve his consistency must continue to follow Judas after he betrayed his Lord."

ONE MORE LEFT.—Smith, the razor strop man, has had one of his limbs amputated at Gettysburg, and looks on the deprivation philosophically, declaring that, as in his razor strop selling days, he has still "one more left."

POETRY.

Jack Frost.

Jack Frost! Jack Frost!
If the Buckwheat is lost,
We'll blame you throughout, old fellew,
For what would we do
Without cake, roast or stew,
When the leaves of the forest are yellow.

Jack Frost! Jack Frost!
If the Tomatoes are lost,
The high and low will get riled,
Some'll grumble and growl,
Some swear—others scowl,—
A heavy account you'll have filed.

Jack Frost! Jack Frost!
If the Tobacco is lost,
All parties will blow like a porpoise;
And Jeff's good friends,
To make some amends,
May take out a habeas corpus.

So stay away, Jack,
And do not come back
Till Corn is ripe in the ear—
And then your grey beard
Will not be feared,
Nor your advent cause a tear.

A "SWAMP ANGEL" INCIDENT.—A Morris Island correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Col. Serrell, of the New York Engineers, had the charge of the construction of the "Swamp Angel," and being of an energetic constitution himself, and not afraid to enter swamps, you can imagine his surprise when one of his lieutenants, whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter this swamp, said that he "could not do it—the mud was too deep." Col. Serrell ordered him to tray. He did so, and the lieutenant returned with his men covered with mud, and said:

"Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads, I can't do it,"

The colonel insisted, and told the lieutenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the safe passage of the swamp. The lieutenant made his requisition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows: "I want twenty men eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep."

The joke was a good one. It secured, however, not a cubit to the stature of the lieutenant, but rather his arrest for disrespect to his superior. The battery, however, was built with the aid of wheelbarrows and sand. Like Jonah's gourd, it sprang up in a night, and Beruregard withered under it in his modern Nineveh, which will be distroyed."

DREAMING IN CHURCH.—At Ballston Spa., one Sunday afternoon, fatigued with his long journey, a wagoner, with his son John drove his team into a barn and determined to pass the Sabbath in enjoying a season of worship with the good people of the village. When the time for worship arrived, John was sent to watch the team, while the wagoner went in with the crowd. The preacher hardly announced his subject before the old man fell sound asleep. He sat against the partition in the centre of the body slip; just over against him, separated by a very low partition, sat a fleshy lady who seemed all absorbed in the sermon. She struggled hard with her feelings but unabled to control them any longer, she burst out with a loud scream and shouted at the top of her voice, arousing the old man, who but half awake threw his arm around her waist and cried very soothingly: "Whoa, Nancy! Whoa, Nancy! Here John," calling his son, "cut the belly band and loosen the breeching; quick, or she'll tear everything to pieces!"—*Albany Times.*

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE DRAFT.—A prominent candidate before one of the Commissioners, was an imaginative Teuton by the name of Jacob Schneider.

"What is the matter with you, Jacob?"

"Vell, mine pack ish most proke!"

"Local or chronic?" asked the Commissioner.

"Logale or gronneck—vats dat?"

"I mean is yours a standing complaint?"

"Nein, I lays on ter bed generally."

"Well, how did you hurt your back?"

"Vell, I vos some beer drink, last week, in der saloon, and goes mine house in, and den I goes mine stairs up, and I dumbles my window out, and den I strike the sidewalk on my pack, and I lies in der bed for dree moonts."

"Ah," said Sam; "you fell out of the window last week?"

"Yaw."

"And you laid abed three months? How do you make that out?"

"Ich nix forstay. Ich can nicht so much English spaechen all der vile."

He didn't get his papers.

—In England, a candidate for a Government office, while under examination, spelled the word Venice with two nn's, thus Vennice. The examiner, a clever man, though not always a correct speaker, sternly inquired, "Do you know, sir, there is but one 'hen' in Venice?" "Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the reply. The candidate passed.

THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863.

Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

For Assembly,
R. A. McMURTRIE.
District Attorney,
JOHN, H. KEATLEY,
Commissioner,
GEORGE W. HEWIT,
Director of the Poor,
SAMUEL JONES,
Auditor,
ALEXANDER KNOX 3 years,
G. W. REED, 1 year

Curtin with the Soldiers.

A soldier, who is at home on parole, call'd in to see us, and being asked what he thought of the candidates for Governor, replied that Woodward might be a very good man, for ought he knew; "but," said he, "we *know* what Curtin is!" and if Woodward had not disfranchised the soldiers there would not have been the least difficulty in electing Curtin—for," continued he, "he is our man—he is the soldiers friend—he has saved the capital of the State; and I should be exceedingly sorry for any other man to be elected at this crisis!" Much more to the same effect, was said by him, winding up occasionally with, "Woodward *might do thus and so*, but we *know* Curtin.

Citizens of Blair county, and Pennsylvanians, generally, many of you have sons in the army; some of you have brothers in the army; many of you have other relatives there, they have girded on the sword, or shouldered their rifles in defense of this country, and while in the very act, perhaps, of marching up to the canon's mouth, or scaling a rampart behind which lie the deadliest foes of his government and himself; a man who is clothed with a little authority, decides that they are no longer citizens of the United States, and this man comes up afterward, and asks the fathers, brothers and other relatives of those whom he decided to be aliens, to make him governor of Pennsylvania. It seems to us, that this is a piece of effrontery without parallel in the annals of nations.

Democrats, reflect properly before you vote. In voting for Woodward, you vote for a man, who was instrumental in depriving a vast number of those who glory in being Americans, of that privilege so much valued by a free people, the privi- of every *recognized* American citizen, the right to vote.

Can you vote for such a man, and endorse the act that declares your most esteemed friends, and defenders of your country, are Aliens?

DEMOCRATS, REFLECT!

GO AHEADITIVENESS.

It is said that there is a secret, political organization existing in several States, called the "Democratic Empire," which professes to have for its object, the uniting of the whole of the American Continent under one government—what kind of a government, we do not know; but, presume a republican government. Their aspirations are equal to the great Alexander's, and, if it could be accomplished, this scheme would do, perhaps; but if many (*we do not say, all*) who bear the name of democrat, were striving as earnestly to unite all the, formerly, United States under one government as they seem to be in throwing obstacles in the way, it would be far better—more praise-worthy—more manlike, than grasping after a thing entirely out of reach; but which if they could attain, would not satisfy their insatiable thirst for dominion; for, if they had the whole world in their possession, they would want a piece outside for a potato patch.

Attend, ye wild Schemers—and all others—to the safety and well-being of your own government of the United States, don't be led by such phantasmagorial ideas of a slightly wild or demented brain. "But," says Questioner, "what is the course we ought to pursue at this time, to secure the safety of the Government?" We'll tell you. Elect Andrew G. Curtin for the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Keep it Before the Voter.

That George W. Woodward, in 1837, opposed the right of foreigners to become citizens of the United States. His plea in opposition to the naturalization of the foreigner amounted to the charge, that the Irish were too treacherous and the Dutch too mercenary, for the high political privilege of American citizenship.

That if George W. Woodward's doctrines with regard to foreigners were now the law of the land, the gallant Irish hero, Meagher, would be in the position of a slave, disfranchised by a Government for whose safety he crimsoned himself with his own blood—and Sigle the undaunted German veteran, would be in the same position, after he had fought like a lion in defense of the Union. And with these brave leaders would fall thousands of others from the native lands of each, all degraded by the disfranchisement policy of George W. Woodward.

That George W. Woodward gave encouragement and comfort to the rebellion when it was precipitated, and that he has applauded, all, acts, from the murdering of defenceless women and children to the sacking of unarmed villages, on the plea that the slave-holders had reserved rights in slave property, for the defense, of which they were justified in going to any length in war, and to any extreme in atrocity.

That George W. Woodward declared negro slavery to be an incalculable blessing, to think against which was infidelity and to oppose which was a crime.

That George W. Woodward is pledged to oppose the National Government, should he be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, in all its efforts to crush rebellion, by refusing to allow the collection of the national taxes, by ordering the stoppage of the draft, and by attempting the withdrawal of such of the troops of Pennsylvania as are already in the field gallantly fighting for the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

Political Meetings.

A Union meeting came off in Franks-town on Saturday night the 12th inst., which proved to be a very interesting one. The speakers on the occasion, Messrs. Hall, Esq. of Altoona, and Hewit, Esq. of Hollidaysburg, acquitted themselves most eloquently and honorably. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Stifler of Canoe Creek.

There was an amusing dialogue took place between a man and a lady during the speeches. The man remarked that Hall could not convert him! The lady who was Union, replied, "No your head is too full!" (*meaning of strong drink.*) The conversation was kept up quite briskly for a little while, so we are informed, but the lady beat him out at last.

On the same night, a political meeting was held in Martinsburg, addressed by Messrs. Blair and Keatly, Esqs. They had a large audience, and we have been told by a Rev. gentleman residing in that town. that the speakers acquitted themselves finely, and came off with great eclat.

On the same night, there was a political meeting held in Duncansville, and we are informed that there was quite a large turn out. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Calvin and McMurtrie, Esqs. with their accustomed and well known ability.

The aspect of affairs is most cheering for the Union party, and all look forward to the 2nd Tuesday in October, 1863, with the certainty of electing the entire Union Ticket.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig & Rebel Ventilator.

I propose to publish a weekly journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee; and the weekly paper, made up from the contents of the tri-weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for *Two Dollars* per annum *invariably paid in advance*. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at *Cincinnati*, from which point I expect to ship my paper and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month two years ago, when my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the *Confederate Authorities*. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who wish the paper would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any Unconditional Union man!

In the rule of my editorial conduct, I shall abjure that severity which destroys the independence of the press, and cast from me that factious opposition which gives to *party* what is due to *country*. And whilst the name of my journal indicates, in unmistakable terms, its politics, I shall, as a faithful sentinel, forget Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, and Republicans, and remember only my Government, and the preservation of the FEDERAL UNION—as richly worth all the sacrifices cost—even to the *extermination* of the present race of men, and the consumption of all the means of the present age!

Publishers inserting this prospectus once, prominently, and sending me the paper to Cincinnati, will be favored with an exchange.

Sept. 7, 1863. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Newspaper Proprietors Sent South.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—B. H. Richardson and son, Frank A. Richardson, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprietors and editors of the Baltimore Republican, were to-day arrested by order of General Shenck, for venting their disloyalty in publishing in yesterday afternoon's paper a piece of poetry entitled the "Southern Cross." They were ordered south, and were sent across our lines this evening. The proprietors of the Republican have been frequently warned by the authorities here against the publication of disloyal sentiments in their paper.

General Election Proclamation

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:—1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, (being the 13th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said County of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected, as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of District Attorney for the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the county of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the county of Blair.

TWO PERSONS to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, as follows, to-wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the Public School House in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the quallified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the School House on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the School House number three, in in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kinkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public School House, in the Village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the School House in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A. D. 1855, 'the farms of James A. McCahan; and the farm on which William W. Jackson now resides late the property of Thomas Jackson, deceased, George Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at School House number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the 'East Ward' of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair township crosses the same, down said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings at the said late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg at the Town Hall corner of Wayne and Mulberry sts.

The election of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the School House at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the Public School House No. 6, near the farm of John Longuecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the School House in Tyrone City in said township

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone, at the Public School House No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robt. Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the School House in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public School House at the cross roads, generally called "Mash's School House," in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Freedom, at the Public School House in the town of Freedom.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House."

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at thn Public Scecol House in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this state, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such elections, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assmbly, entitled, "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be constructed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors, and judges elected, as aforesaid and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next proceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the higheat number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the persons elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by lay for the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a situable person as clerk qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open; for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and the judge when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time requirer."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more; who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to cast his vote, at least ten days immediately proceeding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not paid taxes."

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioner, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affimation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to payment thereof; or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writting the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of votes kept by them:

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding such election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same be holden, or shall use or practice any intimidation threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any writen or printed advertisement, shall challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualfied, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote; advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction to be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in the commonwealth agreeable to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickett or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective district, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the COURT HOUSE in the BOROUGH OF HOLLIDAYSBURG on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY the 16th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Holldaysburg, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)

SAMUEL McCA MANT, Sheriff.

Hollidaysburg Sept, 16 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Girard House,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 20.-3m.

Ve[illegible]

A[illegible]

Dr. H[illegible]

GERMAN[illegible]

PREPARED

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Unised States. July 4, 1863.

...nant that standard sheet!
...e breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863.

☞ We shall be pleased to receive a visit from the editor of the Bedford Inquirer at any time.

☞ Godey's Lady Book for October, 1863, is on our table; and, in every respect, is a most splendid work.

☞ We saw two dollars in ☞ silver, this week—we'd a liked to o' had it, so we would! Preachers, we find, are more favored than editors.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of last week the word "depreciate," in the Resolutions passed by the Lutheran Synod, is a typographical error,—it should be deprecate.

REMARKABLE—The quantity of goods selling daily at E. G. Price's: reason—the quality of his goods, his accommodating disposition and prices, and he ☞ advertizes. Are there any more who will try the same method?

PAYMENT TO BE MADE.—By reference to our advertising columns, all persons interested in assisting the repulse of the rebel raid in Pennsylvania, will see what is required of them in order to receive compensation for such service or aid rendered.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The examination of Teachers for Blair tp. was held in Newry, on the 16th inst. We were there a short time, and thought that some of the candidates did finely. No appointments are made as yet. We have been at two examinations this year, and observed that the teachers seemed pretty well posted, and the Superintendant kind, courteous and gentlemanly.

GLADLY RECEIVED—That communication from a highly esteemed friend in Bedford, who speaks of "light and darkness, inks and imps, &c." and is *down* on secession; and who, not only *wishes* us success; but gives us a push to help us along.

Obliged to you, sir, you shall hear from us soon in the manner you desire.

A Saw-Mill—Very Cheap.

As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it: It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c.. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a baagrin.

☞ We hear complaints occasionally from some of our subscribers at a certain point, that they do not get their paper as often as they should. Well, we send it regularly every week; so the post office at that place is in the blame, or at least it looks so, as one of our subscribers tells us that his paper, sometimes, comes back on the same route, two weeks after the time he ought to have received it: If any more such complaints reach us from that quarter, we may be more explicit on the subjet.

☞ A Sabbath School Celebration was held at or near Spang's Mills, by the Sabbath School at Maria Forges, on the 5th of Sept. Rev. Colburn, McGarrah and Blake were present on the occasion.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Burdine Blake, after which, the Rev. N. Colburn delivered a neat and chaste address to the children.

Rev. J. H. M'Garrah followed in his grand style, taking the position that baptized children are members of the church, and practically so regarded by many denominations.

An excellent dinner, such as the friends about Maria Forges are apt to give on such occasions, was provided, and to do ample justice to which, it is estimated that between four and five hundred persons were present.

☞ We see the notice of Rev. Snyder's death going the rounds of the newspapers, and, finally, credited by the Tyrone Herald to a Pittsburg paper. We published it first; having recived infomation of the matter from the present Elder, Rev. Mr. Sheerer, at the Canoe Creek meeting, and published it in our next issue. We have no objections particularly, to *hookings* from our paper, but when one concludes to credit, we hope he will credit to the right paper.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Martin A. Riggle, a soldier of Capt. John M. Clark's company, 2nd Penn'a Reserve corps died on the 19th of August last, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg. He passed through all the battles from the time Gen. McCall was called to assist McClelland at Richmond up to the battle of Gettysburg. On the 3d of July he was wounded, on the 5th of August his arm was amputated, on the 19th of August he died in the Summit House hospital, Philadelphia, and buried there on the 20th. He was raised and on the 21st brought home to Antis tp., and on the 22d was buried in the Asbury grave yard.

ANOTHER.—John Cox, (nephew of the Editor,) a private in (formerly Capt. now Major) Hicks' Co., died in the hospital in Charleston, about the last of August, of wounds received at the storming of Fort Wagner. He was among the first that was sent to Hilton Head, S. C., at the commencement of the rebellion, and remained there until he gave up his life in defence of his country.

☞ The "Examination" of School Teachers for Frankstown township, was held in Frankstown, on Friday the 11th of Sept., at which time the following appointments were made by the Directors:

Frankstown—Mr. Luke.
Hileman's—Mr. Elway.
McCune's Mill—Mr. Woodkok.
Stitelar's—Mr. Davis..
Loupe—Mr. Buterbaugh.
Brua's—Mr. Long.
Canoe Creek—Mr. D. J. Evans.
Stewart's Mr. McMahon.

There are no appointments made as yet, for the Dutch Bottom, Pike and Valley schools. Messrs. Dick and Grumling, of Indiana, being expected to take charge of two of them, and who the Directors have in contemplation for the remaining one, we don't know. As soon as the schools get rightly started through Blair co. we will open an Educational column in the Whig.

Mr. EDITOR: In looking over your issue of Sept. 5th, I see that "a very fine, nice, good, little widow, somewhere in Blair county, has complained to you that the widows are too much *slighted*."

Now, for myself, I have always thought that when I would turn my attention to matrimony, I would not set up with second hand furniture; and I think this is the general opinion of "Young America."

But allow me to ask: Are there no *widowers* who could be hunted up? Permit me to suggest that, as the complaint was lodged with *yourself*, the dear, little creature designed that you should not go to particular pains *to hunt up anybody else*. Come, now, my friend, could *you* not resurrect the buried affections of her *very devoted heart?*

YOUNG AMERICA.

Autumn.

Autumn is here again! soon will the scar leaves be seen again scattered over the ground, or heard rustling in the wind.

There is a melancholy music in autumn. The leaves float sadly about with a look of peculiar desolation waving capriciously in the wind, and falling with a just audible sound, that is a very sigh for its sadness.

And then, when the breeze is fresher, though the early autumn months are mostly still, they are swept on with a choerful rustle over the naked harvest fields, and about in the eddies of the blast; and though sometimes, in the glow of exercise, we feel more pleasant and joyous amid its blasts than we do at other seasons of the year, yet, in the chill of the evening, or when any sickness of the body or mind is on us, the moaning of those withered leaves press down our hearts like a sorrow, and the cheerful fire, and the voices of companions can scarcely remove it.

MERITED PRAISE.—In speaking of the Iron City College of Pittsburg, Pa., the well known author and distinguished accountant, John Fleming, who has had a practical business experience of forty years standing, says:—"I am acquainted with a great many of the Graduates of this College, yet I never knew one who was not an accomplished accountant and a skillful book keeper. This, though high praise, is well deserved, for it is now pretty generally known and admitted, that the Iron City College has no equal in this country as a first class Commercial School.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday morning last; a little son of Levi Holland, of Johnstown, Pa., when driving a cow to pasture, tied one end of a rope to the cows horns, and the other end around his body. The cow became frightened and ran, dragging the boy over a rough road, and injured him so severely that he died on Sunday night.

Travels free—An animate piece of creation that we saw in the cars this week—at least the conducter informed us that he had not paid his fare.

DIED.

In Duncansville, Pa., on the 12th inst., ELIZABETH REBECCA, infant daughter of Rev. S. J. and M. E. J. Berlin, aged six months and two days.

"Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 19, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,15
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	90
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50
Hay per ton,	16,00
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c, of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.
(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.
Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T. of the SUSQUEHANNA
Chambersburg Pa., Sept. 11, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDER
NO. 88.

EXTRACT.

6. Persons residing in Bedford, Blair, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Somerset and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania, having just claims against the United States Government, for supplies and transportation furnished the United States forces during the recent Rebel invasion, and the organized Militia Forces called out by the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, dated June 16th, 1863, will present them to Captain J. G. Johnson, A. Q. M., at Altoona, Bloody Run, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mount Union, Holidaysburg and Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for settlement.

By command of Maj. Gen. Couch.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In compliance with the above order, I will be at
ALTOONA from the 15th to the 20th of September.
At BLOODY RUN from the 20th to the 25th of September.
At BEDFORD from the 25th to the 30th of September.
At HUNTINGDON and MOUNT UNION from the 5th to the 10th of October.
At HOLLIDAYSBURG from the 10th to the 15th of October.
And at JOHNSTOWN from the 15th to the 20th of October.

J. G. JOHNSON,
Sept. 19-1t Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN A. LEMON will be an Independant candidate for Assembly, at the ensuing October election. Sep12.te.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg; county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug.29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
State Agricultural Society,
WILL BE HELD AT
Norristown, Monty'ry Co., Pa.
September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2nd, 1863.

Norristown is about 19 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every portion of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of Shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State.—The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to $7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1000, five of which are $30 each, 10 from 25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40; 2nd premium $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1350. The highest $100; 22 between $20 and $30 and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5. For Sheep and Swine the premiums range from $10, $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most literal premiums are offered; Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumbs, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be repaid the shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the Office, in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1.00 with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.
Single Admission, 25 cts.
☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.
THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y., Norristown, Pa.
Aug. 29, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 11-te.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Maj. GEO. RAYMOND, of Hollidayscurg, will be an Independent candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!

LOYAL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.
August 29, 1863.-te.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of ELIZABETH BEIGLE, dec'd.—The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Beigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
Aug. 15, 1863.-3t.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth-street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Bookkeeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Elizabeth Double, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the moneys in the hands of James Condron, Trustee, &c. realized from the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Double, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., where and when all persons interested are requested to attend.

JOHN DEAN, Auditor.
Aug. 26 3t.

Provost Marshal's Office.
17TH DISTRICT PENN'A.,
Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

DRAFTED persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Aug. 20, 1863.-4t.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

R. W Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st. and continue Five Months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50
SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00
THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
Aug. 8, 1863 -1m.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1862.

STRAY HORSE.—Found in the mountains about four miles above the Fountain Inn Hotel, a flea bitten White Horse about 14 hands high, 16 or 18 years old. He is now at the Fountain Inn, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny tp., Blair co. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS SHAFFER.
Aug. 15, 1863.-3t-pd.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—Applications will be received by the directors of Blair tp., for five Schools, up to the 16th day of September next, on which day there will be a public examination of applicants at School House No. 3, in Newry.
aug 15 3t GEORGE KOON, Sec.y

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—A small farm of 20 acres and 4 perches of good land, situate in Juniata tp Blair co., on which is erected a dwelling house and stable. There is a good spring of water near the house. Apply on the premises to Mrs. WM. V. HOLLIDAY.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg. April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale. It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

THE RESULT OF STREET EDUCATION.—*Keep Your Children off the Streets.*—By that we mean do not let them make their acquaintances on the side walks. If they frequent the public schools, you must establish a sort of vernal quarantine at your door, and examine the youthful tongue once a day, to see if it has not a secretion of slang upon it.

Mrs. Careful's little son Manfred came running into the paternal mansion the other day shouting to the cook:

"Now, then, old girl, slap up that dinner."

"Why, Manfred!" began the astonished mother, "where did you learn such language? who have you been playing with?"

"Me," said the hopeful. "I generally play with Dick Turner, cause he's a bully boy with a glass eye. That's so."

The fond mother was about to express some astonishment at the optical misfortune of Dick, when the son continued:

"Ma, I'm going to buy a plug. Jem Smith wears one, and I'm as big as he is."

"A plug!" gasped the mother.

"Yes sir-ee, a plug. I've got the spondulicks salted down in my box, sure; it's bound to come."

The mother at this juncture ordered the youngster up stairs, and sent for a man servant to interpret the slang.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17th Assessment District of Penna,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 8, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual Assessment of Excise taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States, for the 17th Collection District of Penna., has been completed, and that appeals will be received and determined, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors on the following days, and at the places named, in accordance with section 15 of the Excise Law:

For the County of Huntingdon in said District, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the County of Mifflin in said district at the office of Joseph Milliken, Esq., Assistant Assessor, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county, embraced in the 7th division of said district, (Assistant Assessor John M. Bowman,) at the office of John M. Bowman, in the borough of Johnstown, on Thursday the 1st day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county embraced in the 8th and 9th divisions of said district (Assistant Assessors J. N. Roberts and John Porter,) at the office of J. N. Roberts in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 2nd day of October between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the county of Blair in said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Notice is further given that the valuations and enumerations made and taken within and for said district may be examined by all persons concerned at the following named places, from this date up until the respective days for holding the appeals aforesaid:

Those taken within and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, at the office of Samuel G. Whittaker in the borough of Huntingdon.

Those taken within and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown.

Those taken within and for the 7th division of said district in Cambria county, at the office of John M. Bowman, Assistant Assessor, in the borough of Johnstown.

Those taken within and for the 8th and 9th divisions of said district, in Cambria county, at the office of John N. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in the borough of Ebensburg.

Those taken within and for the county of Blair in the said distract, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in said county.

The attention of parties appealing is directed to the Proviso annexed to the 15th section of the Excise Law, which is as follows:

"*Provided*, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN DEAN.
Assessor 17th Dist. Penna.
Sept. 12.-3t.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

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Duncansville, May 3—1-28

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JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

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AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
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HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 28, 1863.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN. BROTHERLINE.
April 1, 1863.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
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Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

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All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

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☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

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ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c, neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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AHEAD.

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—AND—

NOW OPENING

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PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

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Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

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OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

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HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

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1863

JAN'Y							
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	27	28	29	30	31		

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This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

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An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

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A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

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A light, cheap and useful article.

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I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

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